

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting the Southampton Press on its 100th anniversary. In doing so, we also recognize the vital role that community newspapers serve in the civic realm, providing their readers with the news and analysis they need as citizens of America's participatory democracy. Congratulations, Southampton Press.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF BERNICE
IVY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the loving memory of Bernice Ivy of Paterson, NJ.

Bernice was born in Pavo, GA on October 11, 1928 and departed this life after a long illness on Thursday morning June 12, 1997. She was third eldest of nine children born to James and Dora Thompson. In 1928 while still an infant, her family moved to Florida where Bernice was raised and educated, attending Carver High School of Delray Beach, FL.

In 1946, Bernice married James Henry Ivy, Sr. of West Palm Beach, FL and 13 children were born from their union. The couple resided in Florida a few years before moving their young family to Paterson, NJ in 1954. It was there that they first began their work in the ministry pastoring a small church—the Church of God on River Street, Paterson. With fervent spirit, the young couple became well-known in town as they ministered in meetings on the streets of Paterson, proclaiming Christ and evangelizing the lost to the Kingdom of God. Later, they joined Faith Tabernacle Church of God in Christ, renamed Gilmore Memorial Church of God in Christ, pastored by the late Bishop Clarence and Dr. Arlene Gilmore. They were faithful members for 29 years.

In 1962, Bernice's interest in hair care led her to pursue an education in cosmetology, enrolling in the Scotts Beauty School of Newark, NJ. Later, she obtained gainful employment at the North Jersey Training School for the mentally handicapped for nearly 25 years. Failing health forced her retirement in 1989.

In November of 1990, Bernice and her husband James relocated back to Delray Beach, FL, where they moved their church membership to Sutton Chapel Church of God in Christ. Bernice returned to Paterson in July 1996 for vacation, but failing health prevented her return home to Florida.

The Reverend and Mrs. Ivy had one of the biggest families in their church. It was common knowledge that their trusted station wagon usually made two trips on Sunday.

As a loving wife, wonderful mother, daughter, sister, and friend, Bernice leaves to mourn a husband of 50 years, the Rev. James H. Ivy, Sr.; three sons—Collious and Timothy Ivy of Paterson and Calvin Ivy of Boston; six daughters—Paulette Williams and Bernice La Vonda Lockhart of Florida, Vanessa Dale Wilder, Alicia Marie Ivy, Kathy Ann Kuykendall, and Denise L. Coba, all of Paterson; 33 grand-

children and 9 great-grandchildren; 3 daughters-in-law—Donna Ivy, Elaine Ivy, Velda Ivy; 5 sons-in-law—the Rev. Jerry Wilder, the Rev. James Kuykendall, Bill Coba, Reggie Lockhart, and Jerome Williams; her mother—Dora Thompson; 1 aunt—Dinah Mae Hayword; 4 sisters—Pearline Famon and Juanita Tripp of Paterson, Carol Pittman of California, and Willie Mae Wilson of Florida; 1 brother—Danny Thompson of Paterson; 8 sisters-in-law—Ella, Colinthia, Agnes, Jewel, Janie, Elmora, Shirley and Dorothy; 5 brothers-in-law—Sonny, Raymond, George, Eddie and Chuck; nieces, nephews and a host of relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bernice's loving family and friends, and the city of Paterson in remembering the kindness of Bernice Ivy and extolling her memory.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF DR.
INGE GENEKKE SECRETARY GENERAL—THE INTERNATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNCIL FOR TORTURE VICTIMS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a little understood, yet tragic fact that today one-third of the world's governments utilize torture as an instrument of political power. Torture has become an effective method to suppress political dissidence, and for those governments which lack the legitimacy of democratic institutions to justify their power, torture can provide a bulwark against popular opposition.

I recently had the opportunity to confer with Dr. Inge Genefke, a Danish physician who for more than 20 years has been a pioneer in the study of the political use of torture and the consequences that torture has upon its victims. Dr. Genefke has been an outspoken and courageous bellwether in the field of finding ways to treat victims of torture, and more important, alerting the international community as to its widespread practice so that the countries that care about human rights can take concerted action to alleviate this scourge. Dr. Genefke rightly points out that torture is the most insidious weapon used by opponents of human rights, because torture can literally blot out the human spirit and eliminate the will to resist tyranny and oppression.

Beginning her clinical work investigating ways to treat torture victims in 1973, Dr. Genefke came to the conclusion that since torture was so commonplace in nondemocratic states around the world, there needed to be international outreach in order to identify and treat victims. In 1982, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Dr. Genefke established the Research Center for Torture Victims. In 1985, the center for the victims of torture was established in Minneapolis, MN based upon the Copenhagen Center's model. In 1988 the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims [IRCT] was formed to coordinate the guidance and establishment of treatment centers in the countries which required them around the world. Today there are some 144 existing centers and programs in 76 countries.

The definition of torture comes from the U.N. convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which entered into force in 1987. In the convention torture is defined,

Any act which serves by severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent and acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in official capacity.

Dr. Genefke rightly points out that for political leaders of undemocratic societies, torture is useful because it aims at destruction of the personality, to rob those individuals who would actively involve themselves in opposition to oppression of the self-confidence and other characteristics that produce leadership. I quote from a recent speech by Dr. Genefke:

Sophisticated torture methods today can destroy the personality and self-respect of human beings. . . . Many victims are threatened with having to do or say things against his ideology or religious convictions, with the purpose of attacking fundamental parts of the identity, such as self-respect and self-esteem. Torturers today are able to create conditions which effectively break down the victim's personality and identity and his ability to live a full life later with and amongst other human beings.

The work of Dr. Genefke and the IRCT is in part made possible for the U.N. Voluntary Fund or Victims of Torture. It is profoundly disturbing that in view of the essential nature of the work of the treatment centers around the world that bears upon the heart of our human rights endeavors, only slightly less than \$4 million has been contributed or pledged to the Voluntary Fund in 1997. While the United States will provide \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1997, and \$3 million in both fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999, countries like Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom only contribute a fraction of these amounts.

I urge our Government and our U.N. representative to help publicize the excellent work the IRCT performs around the world and to assist Dr. Genefke and her courageous colleagues around the globe to continue the innovative assistance they provide to the struggle to promote human rights and the establishment of democratic governments. There is enormous work yet to be done in this field. In countries like Iraq, Iran, and China the victims of oppression demand our attention.

An important step in assisting in the work of the IRCT to receive attention would be for President Bill Clinton to visit the Copenhagen Center during his upcoming visit to Denmark next month. The publicity that would be afforded to the vital work of Dr. Genefke and the IRCT by a Presidential visit would be invaluable to helping raise international awareness of the importance of this practical support for human rights. I hope that the President will give every consideration to such a visit, which I have suggested in a recent letter to the President.